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points of view that peace advocates condemn the system of armaments and urge an arrest of the mad rivalry of the nations in increasing them. They are convinced that it will be next to impossible to do away with the underlying causes of war so long as these causes are kept alive and intensified by the great armies and the big navies. It is very difficult to put out a conflagration, no matter how many streams of water are directed upon it, so long as hostile hands are incessantly pouring oil into the flames. The friends of peace feel that all the causes of war ought to be opposed and sought to be eradicated at the same time.

Peace advocates are very glad to find such able men as Professor Hershey agreeing and coöperating with them so heartily in the effort to soften the racial antipathies which are one of the root causes of misunderstanding and war. This has been a prominent feature of their propaganda from the earliest days of the movement. None are more outspoken than they against the aggressive spirit of commercial imperialism, against the doctrine of the right of conquest and against international disrespect, contempt and nagging, whatever form these may take. They are almost the only men just now in Great Britain and Germany who are laboring heroically and with abundant self-sacrifice in the organization of international visits, etc., to try to remove the misunderstanding and the ugly antipathy between these two peoples.

In his last bit of advice Professor Hershey shows himself to be absolutely in accord with the responsible peace advocates in what has been one of the most important practical features of their propaganda, "the organization of the world on a federal basis." From the days of Worcester, Ladd, Burritt, Sumner and Jay, of Cobden, Bright and Richard, down to the present year, the peace party has urged, in season and out of season, the establishment of a Congress or Parliament of Nations and an International High Court of Justice, with such an executive power as time may prove to be necessary and practicable. The periodical Peace Conferences at The Hague have been in no small measure the fruit of their many decades of labor, and in support of the work and the development and perfecting of these Conferences, they have aroused and concentrated public opinion to a degree which is very little known, even to the most friendly and sympathetic of their critics. In this direction they hope to do much better work hereafter than they have done in the past.

On December 1, in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, made a strong plea for the maintenance of the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 as to armament on the Great Lakes. This famous agreement ought now to be turned into a permanent formal treaty.

Editorial Notes.

Monument to
Sir William
Randal Cremer.

On the 30th of October, in the West Hampstead Cemetery, a monument to the late Sir William Randal Cremer was unveiled by Lord Weardale, president of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, which was founded by Mr. Cremer. The monument, a four-sided column of Aberdeen granite, bears an inscription which closes with the two following statements:

"Sir William Randal Cremer promoted many fraternal international demonstrations of workmen, and carried in Parliament a motion in favor of a treaty of arbitration with the United States, which, like many such treaties, is now in operation.

"Sir William Randal Cremer was for thirty-eight years secretary of the International Arbitration League. His enduring monument is the Interparliamentary Union, which he founded in 1888, whose object is the abolition of war."

A large gathering assembled to witness the ceremony. Speaking of the taking away of Mr. Cremer at the moment when increasing armaments are casting a shadow upon the aspirations of the friends of peace, Lord Weardale said:

"He, if he had happily still been with us, would not have been dismayed. His dauntless faith in the sacred truth of the cause of which he was the fearless and distinguished advocate, and in the ultimate awakening of the conscience of mankind, would have led him to resolutely maintain with all his strenuous nature that this was but the darkness before the dawn. He would have discerned the gleams of coming light in the encircling gloom. His confidence would have been strong, based upon his intimate acquaintance with the perhaps slow-moving, but ever-expanding force of educated public opinion amongst the toiling masses. He would have taken his part in spreading knowledge and in teaching how overwhelmingly great are the burdens which constantly augmenting armaments impose upon the world. He would have combated the insidious but continuous growth of militarism. He would have continued to point out a nobler direction for civilized effort than the insane rivalry of nations in vain-glorious equipment and the wanton waste of blood and treasure involved in war. He would have looked forward, and as we believe not in vain, to that hour when humanity would shake itself free from ancient and barbarous superstition, and when the various peoples of the universe would demand that their rulers, under whose bidding they have been too long ranged in rival hosts ever ready for the deadly fray, should seek by other and more Christian paths and through the agency of some well-ordered system of international justice to sincerely promote the definite triumph of the principles of fraternity and concord."

Pan-European
Bureau.

Alfred H. Fried, editor of *Die Friedens-Warte* (Vienna IX/2, 5 Widerhofergasse), has proposed the organization of a Pan-European Bureau, modeled after the Bureau of the

American Republics at Washington. He bases his argument in favor of such a bureau on the fact that international organization or federation is now confessedly the chief problem of the peace movement. Many of the leading men in the different nations, he thinks, are not opposed to federation because they do not see the advantages of it, but because they are simply *unwilling* to favor it, as, like other innovations, it would destroy old interests and disturb vested rights. To overcome this psychical obstacle he considers our chief task at the present time, and this can be done only by ceasing to theorize about the matter and giving ourselves to practical work. We must first awaken the *desire* for such organization. This we can do only by connecting our plans with what already exists. It was in this way that the Interparliamentary Union worked for a permanent international tribunal, and so promoted the final organization of the world. Mr. Fried proposes therefore that an effort be made to secure the establishment of a Pan-European Bureau, which would become a centre around which efforts for further federative development would group themselves. Such a centre would have many advantages. It would strengthen the feeling of community. It would bring together the many lines of international coöperation already existing in a fragmentary and incoherent way.

It must be confessed that there is much to be said for this proposal of our German co-worker. Whether such a bureau can be actually created at the present time may be open to some doubt. It will probably take some years to educate the European governments up to the idea. The old misunderstandings, dislikes and jealousies among them will make the establishment of such an institution much more difficult than was the organization of the Bureau of American Republics on this side of the water. But the existence and success of the Pan-American Bureau certainly proves the feasibility of a European Bureau, and paves the way for it.

Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

The third annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs is announced to meet at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., December 22 to 24. The delegates will be the guests of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, one of the strongest of the twenty-three chapters constituting the organization.

"This convention," says the circular announcing it, "will be of unusual importance in the history of the Association. One of the chief objects will be to take steps towards the affiliation of the Association with the similar organization of Corda Fratres in Europe, looking toward a world-wide union of students in the cause of international peace and the universal brotherhood of man.

Student delegates from the French and Italian universities will be present to represent Corda Fratres, and the convention will be addressed by men prominent in the peace movement in national life. The progress of cosmopolitanism in the United States will be shown by the reports from all the chapters, and changes in the constitution made necessary by this progress and by the proposed affiliation with Corda Fratres will come up for adoption."

Reports will be made by the delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress, to the Mohonk Conference, and to the recent Students' International Conference at The Hague. There will be public addresses on each of the three evenings. Louis P. Lochner of the University of Wisconsin will make a report for the Standing Committee on "National Songs," and Mr. H. E. Varga of Northwestern University for the Committee on "Educational Pamphlets." On Friday, December 24, the last day, at the morning session, reports will be heard from each of the twenty-three chapters, — namely, Wisconsin, Cornell, Michigan, Illinois, Purdue, Ohio State, Chicago, Leland Stanford, Iowa State, Harvard, University of Iowa, Missouri, Northwestern, Washington, Oberlin, Missouri School of Mines, Pennsylvania, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Syracuse, Columbia, Yale, Parke College, Virginia, and at noon ground will be broken for the new Cornell Cosmopolitan Club House. In the evening the convention will close with a banquet.

The growth of the Cosmopolitan Club movement has been most extraordinary, and this convention at Cornell will certainly be one of the conspicuous events in the peace movement for the year.

Voice of the Missionaries in Japan.

At the recent Semi-centennial of Protestant Missions in Japan the following resolution was introduced and received unanimous endorsement. We are glad to publish it in our columns, as it so fully corroborates the positions which this journal has taken in regard to the attitude of the Japanese toward this country:

"While the government and people of Japan have maintained a general attitude of cordial friendship for the United States, there has sprung up in some quarters of the latter country a spirit of distrust of Japan. There have issued from the sensational press such exaggerated and even false rumors concerning the 'real' and 'secret' purpose of Japan as to arouse a suspicion that even war was not unlikely, — a suspicion that was largely dispelled by the cordial welcome given by Japan in the fall of 1908 to the American fleet and the delegation of business men from the Pacific Coast.

"Both in connection with the embarrassing situation created by the proposed legislation in California regarding Japanese residents and the attendance of Japanese children in the public schools, and in connection with the problem of Japanese immigration into the United States,

many articles appeared in the American sensational papers revealing profound ignorance of Japan and creating anti-Japanese sentiment. In spite of this irritation, the press and the people of Japan, as a whole, maintained a high degree of self-control. Nevertheless, they were often reported as giving vent to belligerent utterances and making belligerent plans. Trivial incidents were often seized on and exaggerated.

"In this day of extensive and increasing commingling of races and civilizations, one of the prime problems is the maintenance of amicable international relations. Essential to this are not only just and honest dealings between governments, but also, so far as practicable, the prevention as well as the removal of race jealousy and misunderstanding between the peoples themselves. Indispensable for this purpose is trustworthy international news. False or even exaggerated reports of the customs, beliefs or actions of other nations are fruitful causes of contempt, ill-will, animosity and even war. If libel on an individual is a grave offense, how much more grave is libel on a nation!

"Therefore, we American missionaries residing in Japan would respectfully call the attention of lovers of international peace and goodwill to the above-mentioned facts and considerations, and would urge the importance of receiving with great caution any alleged news from Japan of an inflammatory or belligerent nature, and of seeking to educate public opinion in the United States, so that, in regard to foreign news, it will cultivate the habit of careful discrimination."

At the second biennial convention of the
Women's Trade Union League. National Women's Trade Union League, which closed in Chicago on October 1, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, All wars in our day are wars for the extension of markets;

Whereas, The interests of women workers in every industrial country are one, and their industrial and social conditions are in time of peace disastrously influenced by the enormous expenditure of civilized nations upon battleships and other preparations for war, and in time of war by the depreciations, cruelties and horrors of war;

Whereas, The interests of working women as women, as workers and as mothers are peculiarly bound up in the maintenance of peace and in the avoidance of armaments; be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the National Women's Trade Union League, in convention assembled, urge the establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice, provided for by the second Hague Conference, and awaiting only the appointment of its judges under some form of international agreement, and that they also protest against further increase of the United States navy as unnecessary for our protection and as tending to aggravate the rivalry of the nations in building costly armaments.

The celebrated Alsop claim against Chile,
The Alsop Claim Against Chile. involving valuable guano deposits and silver mines, which has been pending for thirty-five years, is in a fair way to be settled. Mr. Dawson, former Minister to Chile, has been in Santiago,

negotiating settlement of the claim. The case originated in the advance of money by Americans to the Bolivian government in return for rights to guano deposits. The money advanced by Alsop & Co., an American firm, amounted to more than a million dollars. The Bolivian government recognized the claim and made a contract for its settlement, the basis of which was to be the receipts from the custom house at Arica, together with long leases of a number of valuable silver mines. Before these arrangements could be carried out, however, the war broke out between Chile and Bolivia, and the customs receipts at Arica were taken over by the Chilean government. Alsop & Co. later appealed to Chile for a settlement. Chile recognized the justice of the claim in 1885, and made several promises of settlement. Our government is now insisting that the claim be paid promptly or the whole matter referred to impartial arbitration.

Later dispatches from Santiago state that an agreement has been reached for the submission of the claim to the arbitration of King Edward.

News from the Field.

In a very interesting article in *La Follette's Magazine* for October 23, by Louis P. Lochner of the University of Wisconsin, entitled "Peace among the Nations," the encouraging fact is noted that the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, founded in 1907, has already, in the space of two years, reached a membership of about two thousand, including representatives of about sixty countries. The original club at the University of Wisconsin, founded on March 12, 1903, with sixteen foreign and two native students, has grown until it now has a membership of seventy, representing twenty countries. "The Cosmopolitan Clubs have at all times stood for the promotion of universal peace." "The national association is a branch of the American Peace Society." "Peace Day, May 18, is to be observed annually hereafter."

Miss Anna B. Eckstein, of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, has been spending some time in Copenhagen in the interests of her World-Petition. She has addressed a convention of the clergymen of Copenhagen, the Public School Teachers' Association, the Woman's Suffrage Club, the University Students' Club, the Danish Peace Society, and two public meetings gotten up by a Socialist member of the Danish Parliament. Miss Eckstein goes now to give lectures in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and will not return to this country for some time yet. She finds in most places a good deal of interest in the World-Petition.

At the annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau at Brussels, October 9, the following resolution was adopted, expressing approval of the world-petition to the third Hague Conference in favor of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration:

"*Whereas*, Public opinion, if recorded, will prove an influential factor at the third Hague Conference; and

"*Whereas*, The 'world-petition to the third Hague Conference' has begun to successfully establish a statistical record of the men and women in every country who